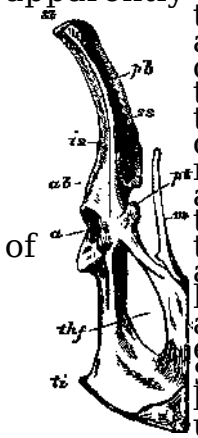
are the precise equivalents of similar bones in the Monotremata.

It has been held, but apparently erroneously, that these bones are mere ossifications in the tendons of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, or of the pyramidalis of the same region; and vestiges have been asserted to exist in the Dog. Such bonelets are undoubtedly present in the Dog; but it seems clear from their development in Marsupials, as structures actually continuous with the median unossified portion of the symphysis pubis, that the " marsupial bones" belong to that part of the skeleton, and that they correspond with the epipubis of certain amphibians and reptiles. The pouch, it may be remarked, exists in a rudimentary form in the males of many Marsupials.



FIQ. 60.—Ventral surface of the innominate bone of Kangaroo *(Jtfatropwi mayor).*

The most salient feature in the life-history of the Marsupials is the imperfect condition in which the young are born. The egg is no longer laid, as in the Monotrenies; but curiously enough the OVUIll, which has

x J. «, Acetabulum ; «&, Size of that of the

supiai" bone; j»&, pubic completely at the £±i'#»SS5S^ first division (as Mr. supra-iliac border ; **, **Caldwell** has shown), sacral surface: *thf,* thy- , , róíd foramen; **tf,** tuber- ail(i' fcllf3 T

O. 61,—-Mammary foetus of Kangaroo attached to the teat, (Nat.

developosity of ischium. <From mental feature may Flower's *Osteology.)*

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perhaps be looked upon as a reminiscence of a former large-yolked condition. The young when born are small and wide; the newly bom young of a large Kangaroo is perhaps as large as the little finger- The young are transferred by the lips of the mother to the pouch, where they are placed upon a teat. It is an interesting fact that they are not merely imperfect foetuses, but that they are actual larvae. They possess in fact at any rate one larval organ in the shape of